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COOPERATIVE FARMERS FAIL TO PROVIDE FODDER

URGES FODDER COLLECTION -- Sofia, Izgrev, 14 Nov 50

According to Article 8 of the new TKZS (Farm Workers' Cooperative) statute, farmers who join cooperatives must provide the necessary fodder for the livestock they hand over to the organization. However, most of them have failed to do so and, as a result, the cooperatives are now struggling with the difficult problem of providing winter fodder for the animals.

Many board supervisors of the cooperatives had the optimistic notion that their straw provisions would be sufficient to keep the livestock from starving. This complacency has proved to be very harmful, as it prevented the cooperatives' administrative organs from conducting an efficient campaign to collect hay and pressed fodder. Furthermore, straw alone is not adequate for maintaining the livestock in good condition, and it lowers productivity. The consequences of these mistakes are already apparent: in Oryakhovo Okoliya, ar increasing number of mares are foaling prematurely, slaughter animals are in a weak and unsatisfactory condition, and draft animals have a poor work capacity.

This year's hay harvest has been good, and considerable quantities should be collected for storage. However, the local TKZS councils have decided that coarse Todder should not be collected for general use, but left with the individual members and delivered only according to current requirements. This system has also proved to be a mistake, and it is now imperative to gather every type of fodder in stacks destined for general use.

Generally speaking, the fodder collection is very slow. The total quantities to be delivered are dependent on the cultivated area of the cooperative.

The straw must be specially processed by the Polyanski silaging method, which provides for the digging of pit divided into four compartments. The straw is cut and sprinkled with a 2-percent solution of salt water; 60 kilograms of water are used for every 100 kilograms of straw. After 4 days of this process, the straw has fermented and is fit to be used as fodder.

The TKZS administrative councils, the agricultural experts, and the local supervisory organs must be urgently required to collect all the necessary fodder. and the quotas of coarse and pressed fodder due from every member must be on hand in the shortest possible time. .

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TO EXPAND PROTECTIVE FOREST BELTS -- Burgas, Chernomorski Front, 7 Oct 50

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In accordance with the decree of the Council of Ministers of 14 January 1950 the Ministry of Agriculture organized a scientific expedition, which, based on the experience of Soviet agronomic technicians, compiled data on a project for agricultural and forestation improvements throughout the country. The expedition assumed the name of Academician T. D. Lysenko and included university professors, scientists, soil and forestry experts, surveyors, meteorologists, economists, etc.

The findings showed that Burgas Okrug required a number of forestry and agricultural improvements. Karnebat, Aytos, and part of Burgas Okoliya need protective forest belts to preserve soil moisture and improve climatic conditions. The local population furnished the expedition with extensive information on these subjects. The land of Burgas Okrug is very poor in forests; in some areas, especially around the Strandzha Mountains, the forests are in a very bad condition, which has a most unfavorable effect on agriculture. In the areas protected by forest belts, the yields average 100-120 kilograms per decare.

One of the measures to correct the unsatisfactory forestry conditions must be to reduce forest pastures and include these areas in protective forest belts. Acorns should be collected and used for forest planting. The party organizations, farm workers' cooperatives, and, especially, the youth organizations must actively contribute to the prompt establishment of protective forest belts, which will also be a most effective measure against the ill effects of drought.

MILK DELIVERIES STILL SERIOUSLY LAGGING -- Sofia, Izgrev, 14 Nov 50

As of 23 September 1950, the yearly wilk delivery plan in Turgovishte Okoliya had been fulfilled by only 25 percent. The inadequate and careless organization and handling of the deliveries by the okoliya people's soviet and the Rayon Cooperative Association is largely responsible for the failure. Furthermore, many farmers continue to deliver low quotas of milk and butter. It is doubtful whether the plan can still be fulfilled in the remaining 3 months of the year.

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- 2 -

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